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TITLE: Application of **transcription factor** '

decoy' strategy as means of gene therapy and study
of gene expression in cardiovascular disease.

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SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Recent progress in molecular biology has provided new techniques for
inhibiting target gene expression. In particular, the application of DNA
technology, such as antisense strategy to regulate the transcription of
disease-related genes in vivo, has important therapeutic potential.
Recently, transfection of cis-element double-stranded
oligodeoxynucleotides (ODNs), referred to as '**decoy**' ODNs, has
been reported to be a powerful tool in a new class of anti-gene
strategies

for gene therapy and in the study of transcriptional regulation.
Transfection of double-stranded ODNs corresponding to the cis sequence
will result in the attenuation of authentic cis-trans interaction,
leading

to the removal of trans factors from the endogenous cis elements with
subsequent modulation of gene expression. This '**decoy**' strategy
is not only a novel strategy for gene therapy as an anti- gene strategy
but also a powerful tool for the study of endogenous gene regulation in
vivo as well as in vitro. In this article, we reviewed (1) the mechanisms
and (2) the potential